FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1840. [NO. 1181.]

EDITED BY

E. J. Hale & E. S. Zevely,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

WM. BARNES,
Portrait Painter,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he will execute Portraits of all sizes, in oil, at moderate prices. Likenesses warranted. He may be seen by enquiring at the Store of Messrs. Nott & Starr.

January 14. 80-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 CASKS CHEESE.
1000 sweet ORANGES.
20 dozen large Corn BROOMS.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 8, 1840. 79-tf.

A Card.

THE Subscriber cautions the public against trading for a Note of hand made by him on the 23d day of December last, and payable to William Daniel, for the sum of Four Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, due the first day of October, 1840. The said Note was given for a Negro woman by the name of Tena, which said Slave is now advertised by Ann Murchison, of Marion District, South Carolina, as having been stolen by said Wm. Daniel.

ISAAC SULLIVAN.

Wadesborough, Jan. 6, 1840. 80-4w

Wanted,

A LADY qualified to take charge of Hannah More Academy, in Duplin county, to whom a salary of $500 per annum will be given. Address the Secretary, or Postmaster at Scotch Post Office, Duplin county, N. C.

THE TRUSTEES.

December 21, 1839. 80-3w

HORSES for sale

BY JOHN McARN, cheap if applied for in a few days.—

1 bay Horse, 5 years old, well formed, fine action, and superior bottom, gentle in harness; a good family Horse.

1 bay Horse, 5 years old, uncommon gentle and true, first rate action and bottom, a fine family Horse.

1 pair bay Horses, each 4 years old, gentle in harness, well formed, fast trotters.

1 grey Pony, 5 years old, a good racker.

2 beautiful blood Fillies, the pedigrees of which the following is a copy, signed by G. W. Rutledge of Tennessee, and certified by the Clerk of the County Court of Sullivan:—

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
Sullivan County. }

This will certify, that the grey filly sold by me to Dr. Hiram Dailey, was 3 years old last June, and sired by the thoroughbred horse Rockingham, one of the best bred sons of Old Sir Archy, and full brother to the renowned race horses Betsey and John Richards. The dam of the above grey filly was sired by Potomac, grand dam by Packolete, great grand dam by old Gallatin, the best son of imported Bedford, out of a Janus mare, &c.

Blountsville, Nov. 4th, 1839.—This is to certify, that the Black Filly Black Bird, sold by me to Dr. Hiram Dailey, was raised by me. She was 3 years old last May, and got by the celebrated Janus horse Sir Alfred. Sir Alfred is considered the best getter of quarter race horses that has ever stood in Tennessee. He is the most powerful horse I have ever seen. The dam of the above Filly was a well bred Janus mare, and ran many races when young successfully. She was 23 years old when she bred the above Filly, and I am of the opinion that this Filly will make as fast a nag for one quarter of a mile as has ever been raised in this country for many years. It has not been more than six weeks since she was first haltered and broke. She has never been run.

Fayetteville, January 14, 1840. 80tf

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the first of this month, a small Mulatto Woman by the name of Milly, aged about 25 or 26 years, with quite a bushy head of hair, and a flat nose, quite a small appearance about the breast, speaks quite mild when spoken to, and a quick step. She is a good seamstress and knitter for a Negro. No other particular marks recollected; went off well clothed.

I suspected her of robbing my Trunk of $700 a few days before, and will give the above reward for the woman and money, or in proportion to what may be found with her; if none, a liberal reward for her. She may try to pass as a free woman, and perhaps she may have a pass, or some one may have taken her off with the money and sold her.

E. LOVE.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 10. 80tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, N. C., January 1st, 1840:—

Allen, Young, Sheriff.
Bennett, James, 1; Brooks, Alexander, 1; Brily, Wm. K., 1; Bennett, Newel, 1; Boggan, James, 1; Boggan, Cye, 1; Beverly, Jas., 1; Beverly, Nathan, 1.
Carpenter, W. L., 1; Chewneng, John, 1; Christopher, C., 1; Carpenter, Allen, 2; Cox, C. C., 1; Cason, Elijah, 1.
Dinwiddie, James, 1; Dixon, J. K., 1; Davis, John L., 2; Davis, Lawson, 1; Dunn, Joseph, 1.
Edward, Jesse, 1.
Fore, Jordon, 1; Flirt, J. C. & Co., 1.
Garrett, John B., 1; Grady, Nathaniel, 1.
Henely, Nathan B., 1; Huglen, Philip, 1; Hammond, H. B., 1.
Lindsy, S. C., 2; Lockhart, Jacob, 1; Lockhart, Thos. J., 1; Little, Elisha, 1; Lessenbry, Matilda, 1.
Medley, Joseph, 1; McRae, Dan'l., 1; McLane, Dan'l., 1; Martin, James H., 3; McLendon, Edmund, 1; Murchison, K. B., 1.
Pearson, Mrs. Harriet, 1; Pugh, Wm., 1; Pratt, Chana, 1; Plunkett, Jas., 1.
Rutalls, Reason, 1.
Sanders, Wm., 1; Sanders, James, 1; Slack, Thomas, 1.
Troy, Wm. E., 1; Taylor, Gray, 1; Tilman, H. F., 1.
Waddill, Thos., Jr., 1; Webb, Wm., 1; Weed, Henry M., 1; Wright, John, 1.
Veal, Sarah, 1.

80-tf. W. B. McCORKLE, P. M.

Wadesborough Academy.

SCHOOL will be opened in the above Institution on Wednesday the 15th inst., by the Rev. ALEXANDER B. SMITH, assisted by Wiley Smith. The course of instruction will be preparatory to College, unless otherwise desired. The situation is healthy, and Boarding can be had in the most respectable private families on reasonable terms.

Wadesborough, January 6, 1840. 80-4w

Fresh Goods.

WE are now receiving a new Stock of seasonable GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas,
Hardware and Cutlery.

Which we propose selling low for *Cash*, at wholesale or retail.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, January 8, 1840. 79-6w.

N. B. All persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, will please call and settle without delay. H. & E. J. L.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale, at his residence, on Friday the 24th instant, if not previously disposed of at private sale, his interest in the ROCKFISH MILLS, originally Williams's, consisting of one Saw, being the one next to the bank in the frame on the South side of the stream; half of the Grist Mill in said frame, with half of the privileges; and also 90 acres of Land connected with the same. Said Mills are situated about 6 miles South of Fayetteville, and about 5 from the junction of the Creek with Cape Fear River.

But few, if any, establishments of the kind possess equal advantages for the Lumber making business. The site and water power are equal to any in the State. The Creek is navigable for Timber a distance of 20 miles above, and the Lumber can be conveyed with facility by water to the Cape Fear, thence to Wilmington, "the best Lumber market in the world." Terms at Sale.

HECTOR McNEILL.

Cumberland County, Jan. 1, 1840. 79-3w.

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons who have made accounts with me since May last, in my Mercantile business at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., that I forewarn each and every one of my creditors from making payment or settlement in any wise to any person but myself alone.

HORATIO BATES.

Dec. 24, 1839. 79-3w pd

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

19 HHDS. New Crop Surinam MOLASSES,
10 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

December 11, 1839. 75-tf

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. LEEDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.

E. J. HALE.

October 23.

Nicholas Nickleby.

THIS popular Novel, by Boz, just received. Also, The American Almanac for 1840. American Poets, a beautiful work; The Gift for 1840; Youth's Keepsake; Chevallier's Travels in the U. S.; Ladies' Annual Register; Cooper's Naval History; Benjamin's Architect; Southern and Missouri Harmonies; Ready Reckoner; Bickersteth on Prayer; Faber on Infidelity; President's Messages, from 1789 to 1839; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, wishing to move to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION in Johnston County, containing 2156 acres, including a dozen of 587 acres, 1569 acres in fee. I will sell 1569 acres, and throw the dower in, which can be bought low. There is cleared within the last three years, Land enough to produce fifty bales of Cotton; there is a two story Dwelling, all other necessary out-houses, a Grist Mill, the toll of which is good for sixty or seventy barrels of Corn a year, with a pair of Cologne Stones 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, which cost $400 in New York. Any person wishing to reside in North Carolina cannot suit themselves better.—The Land is good, handsome situation, good range, &c. The Land can be bought for three dollars per acre, cash. It lies on the main road leading from Smithfield to Sampson Court House, and is within 24 miles of the Wilmington Rail Road.

R. W. SNEAD.

Johnston County, Dec. 24, 1839. 78-4w

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILKINGS, Fayetteville.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove South West, offers his HOUSE, LOT and FURNITURE in the town of Rockingham for sale, well known as a House of Entertainment. A bargain will be given, and payments made easy. For further information, apply on the premises to the Subscriber. E. LOVE.

Rockingham, November 14. 1839. 72-3m

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Horses for sale.

TWO HORSES for sale, apply to

COOK & CO.

January 1, 1840. 78-4w

Stoves and Stove Pipe.

THE Subscriber has received a larger stock of STOVES than ever before offered to the public, consisting of fire place and pipe Franklins; James' improved Cooking Stoves; 4 sizes Boiling Stoves; nine plate Stoves, with boiler and tea kettle on the top; six, seven and eight Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court Houses, Manufactories and Offices, of all sizes from 18 inches to 32 inches. Also, Box Stoves, all manufactured of best Pennsylvania Iron, recently selected by himself. Also, Stove Pipes of all sizes, which he is enabled to sell lower than ever before offered.

—ALSO—

All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-cowtw

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale will please give the following selection from that little work, "Pollok's Course of Time," a place in his patriotic Observer. I think that any candid, well read individual can but see, by even a casual perusal, the appropriate likeness of William Henry Harrison. But I fear, there are many, too many, who are unwilling to have their political acts scrutinized, lest "*their* deeds should be reproved" by the People. Gen. Harrison's public acts and deeds are before the people *now*, and always have been; he stands fearless to impeachment of any thing not strictly tending to his country's welfare. This request comes from one who is personally acquainted with General Harrison since the Summer of 1813, and who has been a constant reader of the Observer from its first establishment by Mr. Waldo. HESPER.

Illustrious too, that morning, stood the man
Exalted by the people, to the throne
Of government, established on the base
Of justice, liberty, and equal right;
Who, in his countenance sublime, expressed
A nation's majesty, and yet was meek
And humble; and in royal palace gave
Example to the meanest, of the fear
Of God, and all integrity of life
And manners; who, august, yet lowly; who,
Severe, yet gracious; in his very heart,
Detesting all oppression, all intent
Of private aggrandizement; and the first
In every public duty, held the scales
Of Justice, and as the law, which reigned in him,
Commanded, gave rewards.*****

* * * * *

Conspicuous like an oak of healthiest bough,
Deep-rooted in his country's love, he stood,
And gave his hand to Virtue, helping up
The honest man to honour and renown;

* * * * *

Nor less remarkable, among the blessed,
Appeared the man, who, in the senate-house,
Watchful, unhired, unbribed, and uncorrupt,
And party only to the common weal,
In virtue's awful rage, pleaded for right,
With truth so clear, with argument so strong,
With action so sincere, and tone so loud
And deep, as made the despot quake behind
His adamantine gates, and every joint,
In terror, smite his fellow-joint relaxed;
Or, marching to the field, in burnished steel,
While, frowning on his brow tremendous hung
The wrath of a whole people, long provoked,—
Mustered the stormy wings of war, in day
Of dreadful deeds; and led the battle on,
When liberty, swift as the fires of heaven,
In fury rode, with all her hosts, and threw
The tyrant down, or drove invasion back.

Cumberland County, January 1840.

*It is not in my nature to make an invidious comparison, and I hope it will not be considered as an attempt to deteriorate from the real character of him who Mr. Pollok is here delineating, by drawing this analogy.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1840.

"DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATE-RIGHTS CONVENTION!"—Such is the very imposing caption, adopted in the last Standard, to the proceedings of the Tory convention assembled in that city recently. Democratic Republican State-Rights party! Bear it on your balmy wings, ye breezes.

In looking over the proceedings of this body, we find one paragraph which strikes us as being very equivocal. They had better have omitted it.

"On motion, the President appointed L. H. Marsteller and J. Morrison a Committee, to ascertain the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the Convention."

Now where is the necessity of ascertaining the amount of expenses incurred, if, as was stated by one of its members, each one paid his own bills out of his private funds! "There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature of this State met at Harrisburg on Tuesday, 7th instant. William Hopkins was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and W. T. Rogers was chosen Speaker of the Senate. Both of these gentlemen are Van Buren Democrats, and were elected by large majorities. For printer there were *five* locofoco applicants. Happily, no disturbance of any kind, marked the meeting on this occasion.

The Governor's Annual Message is of great length, and discusses in full the various topics of State policy, remedies for relieving the pecuniary embarrassment of the State, &c.

With respect to the disgraceful occurrences at the last meeting of the Legislature, the Governor speaks as follows,—and to the italicised portion of which the reader's attention is specially invited:—

"The scenes witnessed at Harrisburg on the 4th day of December, 1838, and for several ensuing weeks, are too memorable to be soon forgotten.—During that unfortunate period, for the first time, in the history of this commonwealth, was it deemed necessary, by those entrusted with the functions of the government, to appeal to military force, to protect the civil authorities in the discharge of their own duties, against the alleged interposition of a portion of the citizens of this commonwealth who were present at the seat of government, as was their privilege to witness the ceremonies of organizing the legislature. Whatever disorderly occurrences took place in the house of representatives and in the senate, on the day already named, are to be deeply regretted; *but* STILL MORE *is it to be regretted*, that these occurrences found the least cause to create, or palliation *to excuse them* in the conduct of men, whose stations, whose duty, and whose oaths all conspired to restrain them from flagrant and wanton violations of the law and the constitution. It is a melancholy symptom of insubordination, and hostility to the restraints of social order, when even the private citizens openly set at naught the laws of the land;—it is conclusive proof *of a spirit worse, far worse in its tendency*, when officers solemnly sworn to obey and execute the laws, trample them contemptuously under foot. In doing so, they seem to forget that not only public officers, but even laws, and constitutions of government, exert their authority over a free people, *only by virtue of public opinion*. Withdraw from them this potent support, and they *fall alike powerless and subdued*.

"The public officer will possess the confidence and enjoy the respect of the people, *so long* as his conduct *is conformable to* THEIR WISHES, *their wants* and the law; *but he will possess the one and enjoy the other no longer*. The law or the constitution will remain in force, while *it is believed to be* capable of promoting the public happiness and public good. The moment either ceases to be productive of this result, it is subjected *to the wholesome remedy of repeal* or modification. *The laws of nature*, and the recognized principles of our own free government, point out the justice and the duty of this course.

"These elementary principles should be ever present to the mind of those who are invested with authority. They would enforce the lesson inculcated by all experience, that no officer of the people can depart from his duty, and continue to command their respect and their support. They would admonish public functionaries, that those who forget them, those who determine to resist the popular will, and treat elections as if they had not taken place, must expect on the part of the people, the keenest disapprobation, the deepest popular commotion, and it may *be the most fearless and patriotic defiance of their menaces and their power; against which, even legislative enactments are vain, and the bayonets of any other soldiery than those of a standing army pointless, impotent and unavailing.* In such emergencies they would learn that *they could put no reliance on the aid of 'citizen soldiers,'* for they will participate in the feelings and the wrongs of their fellow citizens *and refuse obedience to those who would command them,* if they consider such obedience intended to insult those feelings or aggravate those wrongs."

The situation of the finances of the Commonwealth, as represented in the Message, are not very flattering, certainly; and large sums of money are required to meet the exigencies of the State. How these sums are to be obtained, the Governor does not seem to know; he hints, however, at several methods, some of which look to a temporary, others to a permanent improvement fund. The stock which the State owns in the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, the Governor thinks, is not of sufficient use to the Commonwealth to render it necessary for her to retain it; and he suggests a realization of the investment by *any* means. He also refers to the right which the State possesses, to borrow six millions of dollars from the United States Bank, at 4 per cent. But the principal means of permanent relief, and the only one which bears upon it the appearance of feasibility, is *direct taxation:* a measure which, from some cause or other, Pennsylvania statesmen have always appeared to hold in great dread; though it is difficult to say on what grounds, excepting those of personal popularity, they can oppose it, in exigencies of the present kind. The State is deeply in debt; its honor is pledged to the payment of the interest, and the prompt liquidation of the principal; and the property of every man in the State is mortgaged for these payments.

☞ We overheard a countryman the other day going on at a great rate against the bit of a rail road in this town, designed as one end of the great Cape Fear and Yadkin road. He declared that if the people of the State did not soon finish the whole line, the county of Cumberland should carry out the work herself. He was then asked how the people of a single county could undertake such a vast work. "They might as well go on with it on their own hook right away," replied he, "for it will yet *be-long to Cumber-land.*"

GEN. HARRISON IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers of the first of the month call a Meeting of the Whigs of that city, signed by *four hundred* citizens, comprising men of all classes and professions, and representing every interest in that great city, "for the purpose of responding to the nomination of the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, and to adopt preliminary measures to secure the success of the Whig cause in Louisiana." Among these names, are those of many of the oldest and most effective supporters of Gen. Jackson and his administration.

In an address made by Mr. Webster in Boston on Monday, 6th inst., he expressed himself most favorably toward Gen Harrison, and pledged his support, "not a sullen acquiescence, but his best wishes, and best efforts for his success."

MR. RIVES.—It is announced by the Richmond Enquirer, that this gentleman does not hesitate to express his determination to support Gen. Harrison.

☞ The rage for splendid hotels has for some years extensively prevailed—palaces are common sights—and now we hear that a Dr. Croghan, of Ky., has purchased the Mammoth Cave, in that State, with the intention of converting it into a hotel. This is running things into the ground with a vengeance.

QUERE!—Who is the *Editor* of the Raleigh Standard!

A QUESTION FOR THE LEARNED.—In some parts of the States of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, and indeed throughout a large region of country thereabouts, water is obtained by boring perpendicularly into the earth several hundred feet, and when the proper depth is attained, the water rushes to the surface of the earth with great force,—many times even requiring a wall of some feet in height above ground to contain it. Now, is this phenomenon caused by certain streams of water at that depth beneath the surface of the earth, flowing from the sea, and acting on the principle of a fountain—a *jet-d'eau*—(the surface of the ocean being higher than the land) when an opening is made into them?—or how else can it be plausibly accounted for?

That there are streams or secret passages of water at that depth from the surface of the earth, would appear from the fact that many times when ineffectual efforts have been made for water to the depth of even five hundred feet, another opening, but a very short distance from the first, has yielded a copious supply at a lesser depth. Can any body furnish us with a scientific explanation of this matter?

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The following is a correct Statement of the number of votes received by each principal Candidate, for President and Vice President, at each of the thirteen Presidential Elections which have taken place since the organization of our Government:—

First Election, 1788—No. of Electors 69. George Washington received 69 votes; John Adams 34, and John Jay 8. Washington was elected President, and John Adams Vice President.

Second Election, 1792—No. of Electors 135. George Washington received 132 votes; John Adams 77, and George Clinton 50. Washington and Adams were both re-elected.

Third Election, 1796—No. of Electors 138. John Adams received 71 votes, Thomas Jefferson, 68; Thomas Pinckney 59, and Aaron Burr 30. Adams was elected President, and Jefferson Vice President.

Fourth Election, 1800—No. of Electors 138. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received each 73 votes; John Adams 65, and Charles C. Pickney 64. As there was no choice of President in the college of electors, the election devolved on the House of Representatives, and after balloting 36 times, Jefferson was elected by a majority of one State. Burr was elected Vice President.

Fifth Election, 1804—No. of Electors 176. The present plan of voting separately for President and Vice President was then adopted.

Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 14. George Clinton received 162 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 14. Jefferson and Clinton were elected.

Sixth Election, 1808—No. of Electors 176. James Madison received 122 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton received 113 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were elected.

Seventh Election, 1811—No. of Electors 217. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton 89. Eldridge Gerry received 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersol 86—Madison and Gerry were elected.

Eighth Election, 1816—No. of Electors 217. James Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 34. Daniel D. Thompkins received 183 votes for Vice President, and John E. Howard 22.—Monroe and Tompkins were elected.

Ninth Election, 1820—No. of Electors 232. Monroe received 232 votes for President, and Daniel Thompkins 218 for Vice President.

Tenth Election, 1824—No. of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President; John Q. Adams 84; Wm. H. Crawford 41 and Henry Clay 37. As neither candidate had a majority, the election was carried into the House, where John Q. Adams having received the votes of 13 States out of 23 was elected President. John C. Calhoun received 182 votes as Vice President, N. Sanford 30, and Nathaniel Macon 24. Calhoun was elected Vice President.

Eleventh Election, 1828—No. of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 179 votes for President, and John Q. Adams 82. John C. Calhoun received 174 votes for Vice President, and Rush 83. Jackson and Calhoun were elected.

Twelfth Election, 1832—No. of Electors 288. Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President; Henry Clay 49; John Floyd 11, and Wm. Wirt 9. Martin Van Buren received 189 votes for Vice President; John Sergeant 49; Wm. Willkins 30; Henry Lee 11, and Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren were elected.

Thirteenth Election, 1836—No. of Electors 294, (including those of Michigan.) Martin Van Buren received 170 votes for President; Wm. Harrison 73; Hugh L. White 26; Daniel Webster 14, and Willie P. Mangum 11. Richard M. Johnson received 147 votes for Vice President; Francis Granger 77; John Taylor 47, and Wm. Smith 23. As neither of the candidates for Vice President received a majority of the electoral votes, and as Richard M. Johnson and Francis Granger received more votes than any other two, the Senate proceeded to elect one of these candidates for Vice President. In the Senate, Richard M. Johnson received 33 votes and Francis Granger 16. Van Buren and Johnson were elected.

To Brunettes.—Here is a beautiful compliment to sunny complexion ladies, which we find in Moore's new poem of '*Alciphron:*'

"For oh, believe not them, who dare to brand,
As poor the charms, the women of this land
Though darken'd by that sun, whose spirit flows
Through every vein, and tinges as it goes,
'Tis but th' embrowning of the fruit that tells
How rich within the soul of ripeness dwells!"

A voice from New Jersey.—The people of Mercer county in New Jersey, embracing the old battle-fields of Princeton and Trenton, assembled on the 15th ult. in the Capitol of the State, and passed resolutions adapted to the occasion which summoned them together. After expressing their approval of the nomination of Gen. Harrison as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, they declare, in a tone worthy of the descendants of the Jersey Blues, "that New Jersey at this time is degraded and humiliated in the presence of her sister states and the world; her authority is scouted; her laws are disregarded; her solemn credentials are ridiculed; her representatives, clothed with her majesty, are denied admission to the Congress of the country; the old battle state of the Revolution, after all her blood, and all her scars, and all her fields of glory, is excluded from the Legislature of that Union for whose establishment she freely bared her bosom to the fiercest storms of the war of independence.—That each of her true children demands vengeance upon those who have insulted her; that they feel that the President of the Nation is responsible for this assault upon the sovereignty of the State; and that the Jersey Blues will be satisfied with no less atonement for the degradation of their gallant State, than the utter disgrace and extreme punishment of him who has created it."

A Washington letter, which appeared in the Enquirer of Thursday last, has led to to the inference that the Sub-Treasury bill will *not* pass at the present session of Congress—and yet the party ostensibly in favor of it claim to be in a majority, without reference to the four or five whigs from Georgia, who are also advocates of that measure. Why is this? The secret is revealed by this letter-writer himself. If Congress adjourns without passing the Sub-Treasury, or some other bill placing the public money in the custody of law, (and their is no possibility of passing any other bill except the Sub-Treasury,) every thing is left, as it has been for years past, "*to Executive discretion.*"—In other words, the President will have the money in his own hands. This writer, however, expresses the hope that, should the Executive continue to be vested with the dangerous power, he will issue a Circular, threatening with dismission from office any of his agents who shall use the public funds for his private puposes! Indeed! It will be a sure punishment, certainly, to an officer who has absconded to Paris, like Swartwout and Price, with a few hundred thousand dollars of the public money in their pockets to "dismiss him from office"—will it not? The idea is farcical.—

Lynchburg Virginia.

MACON, January 2.

Fatal Affray.—A most fatal affair occurred at Americus, in Sumter county, on the night of the 9th December. We will not attempt to narrate the particulars. The quarrel seems to have originated respecting the ensuing election for Sheriff. Some previous difficulties had taken place, when the parties met at a quarrel between other individuals, and theirs was renewed. George Robertson, a candidate for Sheriff, struck John Kimmey, the present Sheriff, across the head with a Bowie knife, and wounded him severely. Kimmey then shot Robertson through the body, and escaped into the yard of Mr. Gore's Hotel, and crept under the house. He was pursued by Jas. Shearn with a pistol, and after some search, traced by the blood to his hiding place. Kimmey begged him not to kill him, but Shearn shot him deliberately through the body. Robertson survived his wound a few hours, and Kimmey about 2 days. Shearn made his escape, and also another individual by the name of Wm. Sims, who was involved as accessory to the murder.

SLEIGHING TIME.

American Courtship.—This must be an everlastin fine country, beyond all doubt, for the folk have nothin to do but to ride about and talk politics. In the winter, when the ground is covered with snow, what grand times they have a slayin over these here mashes with the gals, or playin ball on the ice, or goin to quiltin frolics of nice long winter evenings, and then a driven home like mad by moonlight. Nature made that season on purpose for courtin. A little tidy scrumptous lookin slay, a real clipper of a horse, a string of bells as long as a string of inions round his neck, and a sprig on his back, lookin for all the world like a bunch of apples broke off at a gatherin time, and and a swetheart alongside, all muffled up but her eyes and lips—the one lookin right into you, and the other talkin right at you—is e'en almost enough to drive one ravin, taring, distracted mad with pleasure, aint it? And then the dear critters say the bells make such a din there's no hearin one's self speak: so they put their pretty little mugs up close to your face, and talk, talk, talk, till one can't help lookin right at them instead of the horses, and then whap you both go capsised into a snow-drift together, skins, cushions, and all. And then to see the little critter shake herself when she gets up, like a duck landin from a pond, chatterin away all the time like a canary bird, and you a haw-hawin with pleasure, is fun alive, you may depend. In this way a feller gets led on to offer himself as a lover afore he knows where he bees.—[*Sam Slick.*

A Mr. Jas. M. Ducas, a Van Buren editor in Indiana, has got himself appointed *Doorkeeper of the Indiana House of Representatives!*

The lady of a man in Massachusetts presented him with three little boys on Thanksgiving day. Hadn't be reason to be thankful—that there was'nt more of them.

FROM THE NEW YORK STAR.

GENERAL HARRISON.

We confess that we are surprised and pleased to find so much unanimity, so much zeal and good feeling, in behalf of General Harrison, among the Whigs generally, aware of their preferences and partialities. It settles a very important fact, namely, that the opposition to the present Administration is not governed by ambition, by a desire for office, or by a love of power, but is united for the safety of the country, and the happiness and prosperity of the people; and for the purpose of changing our rulers, every sacrifice will be made, of personal preferences or personal prejudices, to elect the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention. The Administration will see, by this, and by the close vote in Congress, that gradually, the People are beginning to discover where the evil lies, and are proposing the remedy. It is impossible that experiment upon experiment can be made on the currency, and the entire operations of trade and commerce become unhinged—war upon credit, and pinching even to the jaws of bankruptcy, without bringing home to the authors of these evils, the force of public opinion through the ballot boxes. The progress has been slow, but sure.

The administration will not be able to keep Ohio, under its present sufferings; even the *Loco Foco* Governor backs out from the administration policy. Tennessee, which, from local causes, gave a small majority to the *Loco Foco* candidate for Governor, will change, on the Presidential election, for the Western candidate. Pennsylvania, with a vast *Loco Foco* majority, finds it necessary to support her banking institutions, and Harrison, who came within 4000 of obtaining the State on the first canvass, will now carry a vote full as powerful. We every where see preparations making, on the part of the Whigs, for the great and decisive battle, next fall; and if Gen. Harrison can carry the States which he did carry in 1836, and we see no reason why he should not confidently calculate on New York, Massachusetts, and North Carolina, which he did not receive, and which will elect him. All that is necessary is union, activity, and prudence, good faith in supporting the Democratic Whig candidate, and an early organization throughout the Union.

The Committees.—Mr. Hunter has justified the confidence reposed in him by the Whigs, and fully redeemed the pledge contained in his Inaugural Address. It will be seen, that he holds the balance between the parties with a steady and even hand.—The Committee of Ways and Means and Foreign Relations, which are in constant and sometimes confidential communication with the Executive, are very properly composed of a majority of the friends of the Administration, and headed by *Chairman* of the same party—John Winston Jones of the first named, and Mr. Pickens, the new ally, of the latter. The most important committees are thus divided: Committee of Elections, 4 Whigs and 4 Locos, and the chairman, Mr. Campbell of S. C., who, although generally classed with the Locos, voted with the Whigs on the New Jersey case, making the ninth; of Ways and Means, 4 Whigs and 5 Locos; of Foreign Relations, the same; of the Judiciary, 6 Whigs and 3 Locos; of Commerce, 5 W and 4 L; on Public Lands 3 W. 5 L. and 1 Conservative; Post Office, 3 W. 5 L. and 1 C; Public Expenditures, 5 W and 4 L; Manufactures, the same; Indian Affairs, the same; Roads and Canals, the same; and on the expenditures in the different Departments, 3 Whigs and 2 Locos in each. The other committees are divided pretty much in the same way. Of the 33 committees, the chairman of 22 are Whigs, 10 Locos, and 1 uncertain. The Whigs and Conservatives have a majority on 18 and the Locos 14—the committee of Elections not being counted. The Globe affects to be satisfied, but the tone in which it tells us so is very much like a whipt boy endeavoring to convince his flagella that his suffering is suppressed laughter.

Old Soldiers.—General Harrison is the author of the Act of Congress giving a pension to soldiers of the Revolution? He was then in the United States Senate. The law as it existed before that time, only provided for those who were so poor as to be chargeable on the towns. He was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and was indefatigable in advancing this bill, allowing pensions without regard to the property of the soldiers. He maintained that the country owed the money, and a thousand times more than money can repay, to the soldiers of the Revolution, who were paid at the time only in Continental money, or not paid at all.—*Kennebec Journal.*

At the time that Martin Van Buren was courting Rufus King, moving Heaven and earth to prevent the admission of Missouri into the Union, *as a slave State*, Gen. Harrison, then a member of Congress from Ohio, voted against the restriction, and respected the constitutional right of masters to their slave property. *For this the General lost his seat at the next election.* Now the partisans of Martin Van Buren call Gen. Harrison an abolitionist, and Martin "*a friend of the South*"!! Any slaveholder, who is but a single grade above idiocy, should know better than this, and should rebuke the mendacious varlets who so insult him.—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Hurra Boys.—An incident occurred in this City, on Friday last, too good to be lost. Two members of the Van Buren Convention, being about to take their departure, and feeling, we suppose, *comfortable*, drove through our principal streets in a vehicle to which were attached two very *sorry looking mules*, vociferating at every corner, "Hurra for Saunders!" Passing by the door of one of our most substantial citizens, in addition to the above, one of the twain exclaimed, "*We* belong to the great Democratic party of the Union." "I should think you did," drily exclaimed our neighbor, judging from your equipage and your manners." One of the pair, slinking up small, remarked audibly, "That's a d—d good shot." The way the whip was applied to the mules for the next minute, was curious.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY WHIG.

The "*Log Cabin Candidate*" is the term of reproach given by the Van Buren party to General Harrison—because Gen. Harrison, the warrior and statesman of Ohio, after forty years of patriotic devotion to the best interest of his country in the field and in the councils of the nation, has retired to his farm poor, and dependent upon his daily labor for his daily bread: the pamperred office-holders of the Federal Government sneer at the idea of making a *poor man* President of the United States. These scoffers at Republican simplicity point with exultation to the palace of Mr. Van Buren, and his servants in livery—his English servants and numerous outriders—and ask with infinite contempt, whether a person who has ever "*drank hard cider*" should dare to think of occupying the White House at Washington?

We are rejoiced that an opportunity has arrived when the American People will have it in their power to show to the world that the poor man is as much entitled to the honors of office and the confidence of the People as the haughty aristocrat with his hoarded millions. If Gen. Harrison preferred serving his country to the ignoble pursuit of obtaining wealth, is it to be allowed that those who are now fattening upon their rich salaries and basking in the sunshine of Executive favor shall deride an old soldier and statesman who has spent the best years of his life in promoting the honor of his country? If we know any thing of the feelings of the People, we are sure that intelligence, honesty, and patriotism will be sustained in despite of the dictation of office holders and the sneers of the inmates of the palace at Washington.

Let the honest yeomanry of our country look to this matter. We appeal to them; for General Harrison is emphatically their candidate. Although nomination has been sanctioned by the Whig National Convention, he is nevertheless more especially the candidate of the farmers, mechanics, and working-men of the nation. We believe this powerful and intelligent portion of our country will give Gen. Harrison their ardent and enthusiastic support. Every "Log Cabin" beyond the mountains and throughout the mighty West will rush to the contest in support of a gallant soldier and veteran statesman, and place him triumphantly in the Presidential chair.

Carter and his Lions in England.—You can have no adequate idea from the newspapers, of the extraordinary success of Carter and his wild beasts. In the first place he had to encounter the difficulty of being forced to out do Van Amburg; and at the very theatre, where Van Amburg had been eminently successful. In the second place, people were likely not to be without fears of their own safety, when lions and tigers were seen on the stage, with only a thin wire separation from the audience. Out of the 21 nights Carter has acted at Ducrow's theatre, (Astley's) he was called out by the audience 18 nights. For an English audience not easily moved nor fond of showing it, this is immense. The more substantial proof of success was that Ducrow without being asked, very libreally cancelled the first engagement with Mr. Sefton, and voluntarily bound himself to pay higher terms. Ducrow lately gave a *fete* (at his private dwelling) in celebration of his birthday, and Mr. Carter was one of the guests—he went accompanied by one of his tigers, and remained the whole night with the animal unfettered and unmuzzled. The company were a little frightened at first, but soon became satisfied of the tameness of the animal.—The newspapers have not given any account of this. Unless Ducrow found the speculation a very paying one, he would not for the first time during 14 years, have extended his season six weeks beyond the usual time of closing. The animals will figure on his stage in Norwich, Liverpool and (very probably) at Edinburgh.—Mr. Sefton has been offered £60 a night to take the animals to Birmingham. The Managers of the Porte St. Martin theatre, and Franconi's Cirque Olympique came to London from Paris, for the express purpose of engaging Mr. Carter and his beasts, and the result is that they go to Paris in a few weeks, there to remain for three months, at an immensely advantageous price. They will exclusively appear at Franconi's. I understand that it is yet doubtful whether they proceed from Paris to St. Petersburgh, or return to England and make a tour through the provinces, terminating with a trip to Scotland. I suppose that Messrs. Sefton and Ogden, who have undertaken this speculation, will clear some thousands by it.—*Correspondent of the N. York Star.*

Postulate first. General Harrison is the enemy of the Slave States.

Why? because he was in favor of the admission of Missouri without restrictions. Postulate second. Mr. Van Buren is the friend of Slave States.

Why? because he was opposed to the admission of Missouri without restrictions.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Disinterment of the Dead.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 3d instant says, that the Worthington Reformed Medical College, in Delaware county, Ohio, is in danger of utter destruction in consequence of the students disinterring the dead bodies of persons in that town.

A public meeting of citizens in Delaware and Franklin counties has been held, in which they resolved, that it is their wish that the present medical class be dissolved: that as its professors have violated their pledges, no confidence should be placed in them, that the building of the College be hereafter used as an academy, and that the students who are from abroad, leave Worthington in two weeks.

We see by the proceedings of the Ohio Legislature that a bill making the disinterment of bodies a *Penitentiary offence*, has passed to a third reading in the House.

☞There is no prettier sight in the world than a young lady, simply and elegantly dressed, standing in twilight in the door of a neat house which looks out upon a garden. The mind is instantly filled with thoughts of love, flowers, caresses and domestic felicity.

Reminiscences for the Coalition.—We find in the Madisonian the following, among other reminiscences, of the cordial relations which formerly subsisted between Calhoun & Co. and the kitchen cabinet. As they seem disposed to forget, the public is inclined to remember:

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

When Mr. Calhoun came to the assistsnce of Mr. Van Buren on account of his proposed financial policy, he foresaw and declared that he was coming to a party "*in whom he had no reason to confide.*"

What had been his relation to Mr. Benton before, under whom he now would be obliged to act a second part? The Globe of March 4, 1837, thus speaks of an "encounter" between Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun:

"Mr. Benton lashed him (Mr. Calhoun) with such severity, that, although he provoked the contest, he declared he would not condescend to notice him farther. He was then told, in the face of the Senate, that he (Mr. Calhoun) was like a whipp'd cock, with dropp'd wing, escaping from the pit, in which he challenged a combat by his crowing."

In describing the inauguration of President Van Buren, the Globe after having mentioned the fact, that Messrs. Clay and Webster were present, "and performed their duties as Senators," spoke thus of the absence and disgust of Mr. Calhoun:

"There was one, however, REPROBATE SPIRIT, that could not bear to look upon the bright and auspicious day; *and it was a pleasure to all that the face of* CATILINE *was not seen on the occasion.*—The place which he occupied when General Jackson came into office was filled by the kind and brave Col. Johnson," &c.

And what thought Mr. Pickens about these times:

"Sir," said Mr. Pickens, "sycophancy and servility have taken the place of all the heroic and manly virtues. The rooks, together with obscene birds, *have perched themselves in the high places of the land, and we sit here beneath surrounded daily with the filth and corruption.*"

"The gentleman," (Mr. Cambreleng) said Mr. Pickens, had said this nation had been converted into a great gambling house. He asked *who had brought it to this condition?* THE PARTY NOW IN POWER—A VILER, A MORE DEGRADED, A MORE CORRUPT SET OF WRETCHES NEVER LIVED. The contempt of pledges, man-worshipping, office-seeking, &c. had wrought a distinct change in the principles of this gentleman."

HENRY A. WISE.

The following extract furnished by one of the newspaper reporters in Congress, is a complimentary but faithful sketch of this bold, independent and patriotic Statesman. Henry A. Wise of Virginia has gained much reputation, among his friends, by the course which he has pursued in relation to the New Jersey case. He has modified his manner very much of late, and is less impetuous and violent than formerly. He has adopted a bold, manly, decisive, and conciliatory course, and has met with great success. As a file-leader, if I may so speak, he has few equals and no superior in the House. His voice and manner eminently fit him, for that position. He is a slender man, of the medium height, his features are rather sharp and strongly marked, and his voice is particularly clear and sonorous, his hair is light, and is worn long in the style of the day; his eyes are very large and bright, and express the character of the man very distinctly. The general appearance of his countenance is that of a man about thirty years of age, who had been too constantly devoted to difficult business for a long period, or of a man who had suffered some serious shock, in his business or family. He has an earnest, nervous, care-worn, anxious look, quite unlike the hale, bluff and jovial aspect of most men from the Old Dominion. The style of his dress is careless and indifferent, and more like that of a working merchant, than of the gentleman legislator. Mr. Wise is generally right in his positions, and rarely yields the floor to an opponent until he feels disposed. His voice can be heard in any part of the hall, and when he calls upon the Speaker in earnest, he seldom fails to secure attention. He can always be heard above the loudest din that ever rings in that hall, and when his shrill voice is distinguished, all others soon become silent. He speaks with great directness and energy, coining the words, as it were, in unmalleable metal, and driving them into your very ears.—Every thing, he says, is bold, determined, uncompromising—there is no hesitation, and no pause in the torrent of words. He makes a proposition, and it must be accepted without modification, without reserve, or it must be directly rejected. He charges home upon his opponents, and ceases not in the fight, until he hears the cry for quarter, or until the opposing forces have fled.

The Mormons have purchased a tract of 20,000 acres at the mouth of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississppi, on both sides of the river, including the town of Commerce. The name is changed to Navoo, from the Hebrew. The whole purchase money amounts to $70,000—a large portion of it on long payments. Joseph Smith. Jr., Sidney Rigdon and Judge Higbee, are in Washington, to petition Congress for relief growing out of the Missouri persecutions.

The People's Candidate.—Among the various Harrison and Tyler meetings which have been held in the city of Philadelphia, since the meeting of the National Convention at Harrisburg, there was one lately held in that city composed of a large number of those who formerly supported General Jackson for the Presidency, and who have now ranged themselves under the broad banner of Harrison, with the most ecstatic enthusiasm.

A great Whig Meeting was held at the Court House Cincinnati, on New Year's day. Ebenezar Hulse in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Pendleton, (Delegate to Harrisburg,) Judge Wright, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Thomas. During the proceedings, Mr. Van Buren was, on motion of Judge Wright, formerly *notified* to leave the President's House on the 4th of March, 1841.

Money Matters.—The New-York Courier of Tuesday says:

Money here continues in pressing demand, though the securities in the market, both in number and amount are greatly diminished, and our banks have not diminished their line of discounts. The paper of our leading houses at 90 days and 4 months, readily commands 1½ a ¾ per cent per month, and the Bonds and Post Notes of some of our institutions are selling at 1 a 2 per cent.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the same day says:

Our Money Market is decidedly easier. The out door rates yesterday, ranged from ¾ to 1 per cent a month.—U. S. Post Notes sold at 10 per cent. per an. Stocks of most kinds have improved considerably within the last day or two.

New York.—In the House of Representatives of New York, the vote for Speaker was as follows:

Geo. W. Patterson, (Whig)	68
Andrew G. Chatfield, (Gov.)	56

Philander B. Pridle was elected Clerk; Minus Magown, Sergeant at Arms; Sam'l Francis, Doorkeeper; A. H. Grovesteen, Assistant Doorkeeper—all Whigs.

Gov. Seward's Message, a document of very great interest, presents a most imposing view of the power, prosperity and resources of the Empire State. While the Revenue of many States have fallen short the last fiscal year, that of New York has increased.

The Governor calls upon the Legislature for additional protection to the purity of suffrage. "It is" (he says) "of vital importance to the security of our institutions, not only that our elections should be conducted with impartiality, and should thus express the will of a majority of the People, but that there should be entire and universal confidence in their purity. The acquiescence required of the minority cannot be expected to be rendered with cheerfulness, if it be at all questionable whether the public will is truly expressed." These are unexceptionable views, expressed in the language of a Statesman—yet tending, as they do, to arrest fraudulent voting in the City of New York, they will excite Loco Foco clamor, whose reliance for redemption is on the foreign and illegal vote of that great city.

Gen. Harrison, has always been most popular among the people, where he was best known. In 1809, the Territorial Legislature of Indiana passed a resolution, by a *unanimous* vote, requesting the re-appointment of Gen Harrison as Governor of that Territory, from which the following is an extract:

"We (the House of Representatives) cannot forbear recommending and requesting of the President and Senate most earnestly, in our own names and the names of our constituents, the re-appointment of our present Governor, William Henry Harrison. Because he possesses the good wishes and affections of his fellow citizens—because we believe him sincerely attached to the Union, the prosperity of the United States, and the administration of the Government—because we believe him, in a superior degree, capable of promoting the interests of our Territory, from long experience and laborious attention to its concerns—from his influence over the Indians, and wise and disinterested management of that department; and because we have confidence in his *virtues, talents,* and *Republicanism.*"

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, held at the Banking House in this Town on Monday the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year. A. J. DeRosset, Wm. B. Meares, Gabriel Holmes, John D. Jones, Samuel Shuter, E. B. Dudley, Thomas H Wright, P. K. Dickinson, James Owen, John Wooster, and R. H. Cowan.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

An inch in a man's nose is much.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

We subjoin the principal portion of the Postmaster General's Annual Report, submitted 30th November.

The post roads of the United States covered by mail service on the 30th day of June last, were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 133,999 miles in extent. The rate of annual transportion on that day was about 34,496,878 miles, and its cost $3,285,622, viz:

	MILES.	COST.
By horse and sulky,	11,147,147	$864,569
By stage and coach,	19,653,676	1,900,451
By steamboat and railroad,	3,696,055	520,602
Total,	34,496,878	$3,285,622

This is exclusive of transportation by steamboats and other vessels, under the fifth and sixth sections of the act of 1825, which costs about $16,300 more.

The lettings of the year have generally been at lower prices than for some preceding years, but not so low as the same routes were let four years ago.

Most of the service which was last year suspended has been restored; and the new routes established by the act of 7th July, 1838, with few exceptions, have been put in operation.

It is possible that the recent suspension of specie payments by the banks, in a large portion of the Union, may again check the increasing revenue of the Department so as to make retrenchments necessary; but, in any event, they will be inconsiderable.

On the 30th June last, the number of post offices was 12,780, showing an increase of 261 during the preceding year. The number established was 601, and the number discontinued was 340. The number of postmasters appointed, including new offices, was 2,888.

The number of post offices this day is 13,028.

The number of mail contractors in service during the last year, was about 1,838. Of this number, 489 have been fined, or had deductions made from their pay, for sundry delinquencies. The aggregate of fines is $57,738 64, and of deductions $22,066 04, excluding remissions, the whole amounting to $79,804 68.

A great majority of the contractors have performed the service with the most exemplary punctuality.

The revenue of the Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1838, was	$4,235,077 97
The expenditures were	4,621,837 16
Excess of expenditures	$386,759 19

This excess was made up by surplus funds of preceding years.

The revenue for the year ending on the 30th of June last, was	$4,476,638 55
The engagements and liabilities of the Department for the same year were	4,624,117 86
Excess of engagements and liabilities	$147,479 30

The surplus still on hand has prevented embarrassment.

The cash on hand, according to the latest reports of postmasters, is $206,701 95. There is also remaining in banks $33,453 72, of which only $2,907 03 is available. More than half the available funds on hand will be required to pay balances due for the services of the last quarter.

Compared with preceding year, the revenue has increased about 5½ per cent. and the aggregate increase was $241,560 59.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Secretary of War to the President, and by him communicated to Congress, recommends a new organization of the Militia, and adopts the following classification:

"The United States to be divided into eight military districts—each district to have an active force of 12,500, and an equal number of reserve, the total making 200,000. These troops to be thoroughly drilled, and continue eight years in service—four in active service, and four in the reserve: at the expiration of eight years to be exempt from militia duty, except in cases of invasion or imminent peril. One-fourth of the active to pass annually into the reserve, and new recruits to supply their place. One-fourth to retire annually from service. This corps is to be embodied as the National Guard, and receive pay, and will constitute *one-seventh* the militia of the Union. The other *six-sevenths* will have no military duty to perform, only to be mustered at long and stated intervals."

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: The *unprejudiced* Editor of the Carolinian last week contrasts the political opinions of General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of emancipation, evidently with the intent of injuring Harrison in the estimation of his fellow citizens of the South. Believing that the worthy Editor's own statement will fully and clearly convict him of an intention to deceive and mislead the unreflecting, I must ask of you to give his own expressions, and the opinions of the two candidates for the Presidency, side by side, that the *very great difference* which the Editor sees, may be seen by all.

The Editor says,

In the year 1833, in a Fourth of July Oration delivered at Cheviot, Ohio, Gen. Harrison make use of the following language:

"Should I be asked, if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer, that it has been an object near my heart to see the whole of the surplus national revenue appropriated to that object. *With the sanction of the Slaveholding States,* there appears to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied," &c.

Mr. Van Buren declared in 1837, that if elected to the Presidency, he would go into office "the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia *against the wishes of the slaveholding States;* and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists."

Now, I would ask, what is the *great difference* which the Carolinian discerns, in the opinions of these two men as expressed above? It appears to me that neither are willing to interfere in the matter, unless by the consent of the slaveholding States. It seems that these opinions were contrasted with the intent (by implication,) of fixing abolitionism upon Harrison, and if the Editor has succeeded in the one instance, he has, without doubt, succeeded in the other. But the extract (if true,) does not prove Harrison to be in any manner allied with the Abolitionists. In 1833 the distribution of the surplus revenue was a bone of contention among all parties—each had proposed different modes, and much excitement existed. Harrison, among other private citizens, believed that *if the Slave States* would agree to appropriate it to the emancipation of Slaves, there would be no constitutional objections. In other words, if the slave States were willing to emancipate their Slaves, they had the right to do so; and further that the North would appropriate their share of the surplus revenue to that object. Does the Editor deny the right of the South to exercise acts of ownership over their own property by selling, giving or emancipating? If he does, then without hesitation we place him where he seeks to place all his political opponents, *in the ranks of the Abolitionists.* Mr. Van Buren is only opposed to any interference in the matter *against the wishes of the slaveholding States.* And does Gen. Harrison's opposition arise from any other source? But if there be any doubt on the subject, Gen. Harrison's speech at Vincennes is sufficient to put his opinions beyond all dispute.

Jan. 15. CUMBERLAND.

MR. CALHOUN.—Some weeks since, the Charleston Mercury admitted into its columns a letter from Washington, explaining the election of R. M. T. Hunter as Speaker, and the position of parties generally in Washington, which letter contained these remarks:—

"The truth is, the succession to Mr. Van Buren is fast swallowing up every thing here, and men are arraying themselves under the two great aspirants, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton. In producing this state of things, Mr. Calhoun, I believe, is perfectly passive, but the current runs in spite of him. So far as the late developements have indicated, Calhoun is by far the stronger man."

This letter was copied and commented upon by opposition prints, and has brought forth the subjoined modest denial from Mr. Calhoun:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1840.

My dear Sir: I enclose an extract from the *Intelligencer*, which will show you what those who are opposed to me are making of the letter of your correspondent, republished in that paper. I know not who your correspondent is, nor have I any reason to believe that he was actuated by any unkind feelings towards me in writing the letter; but I must say, be his feelings what they may, he has not placed me either in my true position or one that is agreeable to me. I am no aspirant to the Presidency, or ever expect to be. To hold me up as such is to do me great injustice, and weaken me in my effort to carry out the principles and policy for which I have long contended, and which I hold far more dear than any thing in the gift of the Government or people. To accomplish an object I hold so high is and has been the sole motive, for many years, for my remaining at my post here; and whenever I find that my presence is no longer of any avail towards it, I shall cheerfully retire, leaving to others to struggle for an honor, which, however high or worthy of contest, has long had but few charms for me. As to the political movements here, to which your correspondent alludes, in relation to what he calls "the succession," and which he says is absorbing every thing else, I know nothing. If they exist, he does well in representing me as passive as to what is going on. All who know me know that there is not a member of Congress who takes less interest in that to which he alludes.

It is well known to all my friends here, that my wish; individually, was and is, that they should be perfectly passive as to what relates to office, and to vote for the names of those presented, by those with whom we are acting, unless there should be some valid personal objection, in order that we might have greater weight in carrying out the measures we desire.

In all this, I make no complaint, nor do I intend censure, and had the letter appeared in a paper of any other State, or in any other than a friendly one in my own, it would have passed without notice from me. But having devoted the best portion of my life to the service of the State and Union, without the hope, or even the desire of reward, except such as flows from the conscious discharge of duty, under trying circumstances, I cannot but feel sensibly any circumstance (such I believe this to be) calculated to cast doubt on my real motives, by holding me up as an aspirant for any office in the gift of the Government, or people.

Yours truly, J. C. CALHOUN.

WASHINGTON, January 11.

The position in which the House of Representatives of the United States now finds itself, is about as remarkable an illustration of the danger of a first error as we remember to have ever met with. The vice of the first refusal to recognise the authenticated credentials of the members from New Jersey, hangs like a mill-stone round the neck of Congress, and obstructs all its movements. Except in having passed a bill to make a partial appropriation for the pay of its own members and its own contingent expenses, the House of Representatives is at this moment as far from entering seriously upon the proper business for which it has assembled, as if this was the second (instead of the fortieth) day of the Session.

National Intelligencer.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.

Neill McMillan ex. Real Estate of Daniel McMillan, deceased.

[PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McMillan, one of the heirs at law of Daniel McMillan, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident personally to appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, Anno Domini, 1839, and 64th of American Independence.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

January 14, 1840. 81-6w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.

John Patterson ex. Duncan T. McArthur.
Daniel McMillan ex. same.
John McPherson ex. same.
William Allen ex. same.
Same ex. same.

[ORIGINAL ATTACHMENTS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan T. McArthur, the defendant in the above cases, is beyond the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there replevy and plead, or Judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the claims of the Plaintiffs.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in December, 1839, and 64th of American Independence.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

January 14, 1840. 81-6w

FEMALE SCHOOL
IN PITTSBOROUGH.

MISS MARIA J. HOLMES'S School will be opened in Pittsborough on the 1st day of February next. She has procured the services of a competent assistant in the School, and will give instruction to a few young girls in the ordinary branches of English education, viz: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, with History, Botany, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, and other branches that may be desired.

Tuition, for Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, Eight Dollars per Session of twenty-one weeks.

For the above, with History, Botany, Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric, Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per Session.

Miss Holmes will take a few girls to board at $10 per month, including all expenses. Tuition and board in all cases paid in advance.

Board in other respectable houses at the same rates, if desired. Instruction in French, Latin and Music on the Piano Forte will be given, at $10 per Session, for Latin or French, and $25 per Session, for Music on the Piano Forte.

January 18, 1840. 81-4w

BOYD'S HOTEL,
(FORMERLY NORRIS'S.)
Sign of the Buck,
CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STREETS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel tenders his thanks to those who have already patronized him, and informs his friends and former patrons of the House, that the whole establishment has recently undergone a thorough repair, and that he is now fully prepared to receive all who may feel disposed to stop with him at the "Old Stand" so well known by persons visiting the City. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

STABLES sufficient to hold 40 or 50 horses.

Just give him a trial and judge for yourselves.

J. D. BOYD.

January, 1840. 81-6w

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received by
E. J. HALE.

January 20.

A CARD.

Literary Messenger.

T. W. WHITE, respectfully informs the patrons of the "Southern Literary Messenger," and the public generally, that the issue of the next No. of that periodical is necessarily delayed beyond the usual time of publication. The recent holidays, and a damage which has occurred to the press on which the Messenger is struck off have retarded the business of his office. He would further mention, that the publishing of an important essay upon the "Rights of the slaveholding States, and the owners of slave property, under the Constitution of the United States," from the pen of Conway Robinson, Esq., of this city, has also postponed the appearance of the Messenger. He believes, however, that the value and interest of this paper will fully atone for the delay. Being anxious to present the whole essay at the same time to the public, and aware that the issue of his periodical would be late for the month of January, he has concluded to publish the January and February numbers together. His patrons will, therefore, receive *a double number*, or the numbers for two months under one cover. The publisher flatters himself, that both in typographical and literary excellence, the two coming numbers will equal, if not exceed, any that he has ever given to the public. Besides the important essay already mentioned, and which possesses such a peculiar interest at the present time, they will contain a notice of the recent attack upon Dr. Channing in the Edinburg Review, from the pen of a Baltimorean. A second paper upon the Smithsonian Institute. San Marino, from the pen of H. T. Tuckerman, Esq.; The Worthies of Virginia; Gleanings from New England History; Rights of Authors; Moral and Mental Portraits, No. I., being a notice of William Cullen Bryant; Isabelle de Castros, a tale of Spanish Romance; a humorous story, entitled Mrs. Shooter's Party; a sketch of the character of Lord Byron; An Incident of the War of 1812-'14—a true story; Simms' Early Lays, No. II.; Reminiscences of the British at Bollingbrook; Homines Apud Infernos; a poetical article, entitled Imri, or the Bride of the Fallen Star; and an elaborate and critical notice of Murray's Travels, from the pen of an accomplished scholar; *Canova's* two visits to Paris, whither he was called by Napoleon;—his statues of the Emperor and Empress—Statuary and the Fine Arts generally—interesting conversations between Napolean and Canova on the Arts, Religion, Politics, War, the Romans, &c.—written down by Canova at the time: translated from the Italian by M. Morgan, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Navy, and communicated for the Messenger. Besides several notices of new publications.

He trusts, that this will furnish a satisfactory apology for his delay; and that the next volume of the Messenger will continue to warrant the patronage and commendation which have been heretofore kindly bestowed upon it.

T. W. W. calculates to issue this *double number* of the Messenger, on or before the 1st day of February.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 10, 1840.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

THE MAILS.—Arrivals here for some days have been irregular enough. Wish Amos would smuggle a few mail bags out South.

We are indebted to Mr. Deberry for sundry Public Documents.

THE FIRE AT WILMINGTON.—The sympathies of our citizens were aroused on Saturday last by the account of an extensive Fire in our neighboring town, with which we are so intimately connected in feeling and interest. The following is the most particular account we have yet had. But it will be observed that it was issued on the day the fire took place. We are rejoiced to learn, verbally, that on a more deliberate examination the loss is estimated not to exceed $300,000, of which it is believed at least $130 000 is insured, at Offices in London, New York, Hartford, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The following names have been mentioned to us as insured, either in whole or in part, and there are doubtless others: Dr. DeRossett, Dr. Wright, Asa A. Brown, A. Lazarus, W. A. Williams, Owen Holmes, Jr., Jas. Anderson, John Wooster, Thomas W. Brown, Dr. Berry, Wright & Savage, S. M. West, Brown & DeRossett, Mrs. Lord, Dan'l Sherwood, H. Burr, John A. Taylor.

Dr. Poisson's insurance expired the day before the fire, and when about to renew it he was called off the critical moment passed, and he is a considerable sufferer.

With characteristic energy, contracts were made on the day after the fire, for putting up an extensive block of fire proof buildings on one of the squares. We trust that Wilmington will speedily regain all that she has lost by this calamity, and once more "go ahead!"

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER—EXTRA.

WILMINGTON, January 17, 1840.

With a heavy heart, we sit down to the task of making a brief record of one of the most disastrous fires with which our devoted town has ever been visited. At about 2 o'clock this morning the alarm was sounded, and proved to proceed from the store occupied by John Dawson, at the North East corner of the Court House. The Court House itself was soon on fire, as were also the buildings adjoining Mr. Dawson's. The flames progressed thence, with terrific fury, in an Easterly and Northerly direction of the square in which the fire originated, and in a few minutes caught the buildings across Front street, in a Westerly direction. The progress of the fire was then in every direction from a common centre, South, however, nothing was burnt but the Court House. In other directions indicated, no barriers could be interposed until the two squares immediately N. W. and N. E. of the Court House were entirely destroyed, with the exception of the Bank of Cape Fear, and two small houses next North of it, on the former square, and three brick buildings on the N. W. angle of the latter. The whole number of buildings destroyed is about one hundred and fifty, including the Offices of the Advertiser and Chronicle, the Custom House, and the Clarendon and Reston's Hotels. The following is a list of the sufferers, as accurate as it can be made amidst the confusion of the moment:—

Stores, Offices, &c. on Market Street.

John Dawson, Thos. W. Brown, G. C. Hotchkiss, G. & C. Bradley, O. Fennell, (Sheriff.) T. C. Miller, Dr. Berry, Dr. Poisson, Owen Holmes, C. Shelton, H. W. Bradley, Jacobs & Fitnam, Peter Smith, B. Solomon, J. Petteway, F. C. Hill, (Adv. Office,) Dr. DeRossett, Sen., Iver McCallum, Wright & Savage, S. M. West, W. A. Williams, Thomas Howey, West & Howey, W. & Z. Latimer, Owen Holmes, Jr., Drs. McRee & Anderson, John Wooster, James Anderson, Samuel Shuter, Brown & DeRossett, Christopher Miller, Kelly & McCaleb.

On Water Street.

Hathaway & Peckham, A. V. W. Hewlett, W. Giles, W. H. Lippitt, Custom House, M. McKay, James McGary, Hood & Stanton, Aaron Lazarus, J. I. Bryan, A. A. Wanet, H. R. Savage.

On Front Street.

J. G. Wright, P. W. Fanning, W. A. Wright, A. A. Brown. (Chronicle Office.) J. C. Topp.

Families.

Joseph Everett. Mrs. Lord, Sen., Mrs. Hatridge, Capt. Davis, Dan'l Sherwood, Mrs. Reston, I. Peterson, Horace Burr, Mrs. Coxeter, J. Petaway, Mrs. Miller, P. Bassadier, John Wooster, C. Dudley, Mrs. Jones, Dr. Poisson, Dr. Berry, A. Bryan, R. F. Purnell, B. Gardner, Peter Harris, B. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Griffith, —— Piner, —— Gordon.

Sufferers by the loss of buildings not included in the foregoing.

John A. Taylor, Estate John Lord, Estate Wm. McKay, W. C. Bettencourt, E. Bettencourt, E. Baxter, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Calhorda, Mrs. C. Harris, John Owen, Mrs. Rivera, Thos. H. Wright, Samuel Potter, Thos. Hill, Rev. W. M. Green, Estate McLaran, Estate R. Bradley, John Huske, C. P. Mallett, Estate W. Willkings, Estate J. McElhenny.

The Press, and a considerable portion of the materials were saved from the Advertiser office, and with them this slip is printed after the delay consequent upon a hasty removal of the contents of a printing office. From the Chronicle office, nothing was saved but the account books. A great deal of goods and furniture were gotten out of the houses and stores, although the loss of property of those kinds is immense. Many of the buildings on these two squares were among the most valuable in town, and on these two was done probably three fourths of the business of the place. We have heard no critical estimates of the aggregate loss, but are included to think it will sum up to nearly five hundred thousand dollars! What portion is insured, is unascertained.—Thus has Wilmington received another blow to her prosperity, that many years will not serve to recover her from. She had just gotten over the effects of similar visitations of former years, and had taken up a load, in the construction of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, that almost staggered her strength, when this last misfortune came, and nearly paralyzes her energies and hopes. Add to this the unpropitious state of trade generally and our lot seems most unhappy. But we are neither dismayed nor disheartened. We look to the future, to redeem the present and the past, and by the favor of Heaven, will struggle with redoubled diligence.

A SIGN.—The [illegible] Mercury, the organ of the Calhoun forces, compliments the Bay State Democrat, (Boston) for its "ability, manly tone, and inflexible adherence to principles." This is the paper which said, a few months ago, that Abolition was but another name for Democracy."

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—It is officially announced in the Globe that Henry D. Gilpin, Solicitor of the Treasury, is appointed to be Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Felix Grundy.

Matthew Birchard, late Solicitor of the General Land Office, takes the place of Mr. Gilpin as Solicitor of the Treasury.

"UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—Let all good Whigs keep constantly in mind the necessity of acting according to this all important sentiment:—"*union for the sake of the Union.*" The Whigs, *as a party*, pledged themselves to abide by the decision of a National Convention comprised of delegates chosen by themselves. That Convention has made its decision; its fiat has been promulgated to the country as the will of *the party*, and as such let all hail and support it. The Tories are arrayed against us with their usual determined zeal; they are drilled with the nicest precision, and their leaders are for the most part such unconscionable politicians, full of cunning and intrigue, that the greatest caution is absolutely necessary in battling with them. If the Whigs possess'd but half the unanimity and tact of the Loco Focos, Mr. Van Buren & Co. would be blown sky high at the approaching election. This none can deny; for all must admit that the Whigs (including the Conservatives—seceders from the Administration—who will oppose the re-election of Martin Van Buren) constitute a manifest majority of the voters in this confederacy. But here we find various divisions in one common party, which, until now, have been sadly at variance, and until these divisions unite as one, we cannot hope for success. The Clay Whigs, the Scott Whigs, and the Webster Whigs must be such no more. Unity of action must now be studied; that alone is wanting. The Whigs must however cease *indiscriminately* to oppose and persecute EVERY measure of the Administration, before they can hope to lead the large mass of the people in support of their views, or in opposition to their opponents, at the Polls. Persecution alone will never subdue an enemy:—if the royal tiger in the jungle were pursued by an hundred men, without unity, but each acting alone "upon his own hook," an hundred chances to one but he would escape, and be rendered ten times more desperate than before;—thus it has been with the hundred divisions of the Whigs, moving without system, against a thoroughly drilled foe, firm in one unbroken phalanx. The odds against the Whigs must be apparent, for although we ourselves are firm in the belief that the Tories of themselves do NOT constitute a majority in these States, yet by reason of the causes here referred to, victory is generally theirs, and the opposition are compelled to suffer the mortification of defeat for the want of *Union*.

Now, although, Heaven be praised, we do not glory in the appellation assumed by the "Democrats" of the present day, neither have the consciousness of being enrolled in the great book as one of the faithful, yet conceiving it to be our duty—a duty we owe to ourselves, our State, and common country—we do not shrink from thus frankly expressing our opinions on this subject, however much those opinions may seem to savor of opposition toward the party we should be pleased to see in the ascendant. We feel convinced that the only way to effect the overthrow of the dominant powers, will be to melt down all the various parties claiming to be Whigs, in one common furnace, so as to reduce them into one manageable body; and this we advise, we conjure, all to set about doing forthwith. If we are not totally blind to our best interests, and if the apothegm be true, that danger against a common enemy tends to increase unity, we will discard all foolish prejudices, and unite our forces for the common weal. And in this very union will be found a furnace to remould the whole Whig fabric, and increase its strength tenfold.

In our good old North State, where the people have all along been wedded to the name of Henry Clay, appearances at first were unfavorable to the nomination of the late Convention. The name of Harrison, it is true, was not unknown, but our leading men had sought to keep his character behind that of Clay, and to advance the interests of the latter alone. Clay was extolled, was idolized by the Whigs throughout the State. Since however, attention has been forced toward Gen. Harrison, we are highly pleased to see that a great change is being effected in the minds of the people at large. The more the character of Gen. Harrison is examined, the more will we become attached to him—the more will be found to admire and extol. He is emphatically "the People's candidate," and they will prove their preference for honest integrity over dishonest baseness, at the polls in November next. We know the Whigs of North Carolina will do this. They are too ardently attached to our free institutions, to permit slight personal preferences or prejudices to sway them in the final struggle, when such important results are at stake.

At the last Presidential election, although Harrison's name was run in but fifteen States, and even there under the greatest disadvantages, the result gave marked evidence of popularity. Seven out of the fifteen States gave large majorities against Martin Van Buren;—and in the entire fifteen States, Van Buren's majority was only about 27,000. The States which then gave majorities for Harrison, were Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. These, besides New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, may safely be relied upon in the approaching contest;—and with these, what more aid need we wish? Yet there *is* a probability for more. All that is wanting, we repeat, is UNION. Let our banner be thrown to the breeze with this magic word, and there can be no fears for the result. The object that the Whigs have been battling to gain for years, will then be attained;—our country, so long misruled, and prostrated, will proudly rise to its proper station—our constitution will be no longer trampled upon—*the People*, the *true* democracy, will again be rulers,—and there will be "Union for the sake of the Union!"

A MONSTER.—A hog, just two years old, raised by Mr. Herren Newel, of this town, was killed last week, and weighed, net, *five hundred and fifty-seven pounds!* Can any of our North Carolina farmers beat this!

JUDGE WHITE.—This distinguished Senator resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate on Monday the 13th inst. See synopsis of Congressional doings.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that a few moments after he left the floor, a committee from both Houses requested a copy of his letter to the Tennessee Legislature for publication; and it was immediately resolved by the Members of both Houses, to tender him a public dinner.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. met in Washington on Monday, 13th inst. Present, Chief Justice R. B. Taney, and Hon. Associate Judges Story, Thompson, McLean, Baldwin, Wayne, Barbour, and Catron.

It is reported in Richmond, says the Petersburg Statesman, that R. M. T. Hunter will be run for Senator,

JUDGE SAUNDERS'S POLITICS.—The Raleigh Register hits the Tory candidate hard in the following reminiscence:—

"There was a time, when the nomination of Judge Saunders would doubtless, have commanded our feeble support. We allude to the period when we were both striving, with all our might, to defeat Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, and joined heartily in the prediction of our ally of the "Richmond Enquirer," that "his election would be a CURSE to the country." We should think this bitter opposition to the "Old Hero," together with the fact, that he voted for Mr. Crawford in the House of Representatives, after his State had gone for Gen. Jackson—and the additional fact, that next to Crawford he preferred Adams—would not sit well on the stomachs of some who are now called upon to support him. Unless, indeed, his subsequent devotion to the Chief has atoned for it—a devotion so profound, as to induce him to sanction all his exterminating intentions towards the Nulifiers—a party whose support he now calculates on, and for whose fealty, we are informed, some member of the Convention vouched."

An honorable Opponent.—The Charleston Courier, an Administration paper, which had been misled into a belief that Gen. Harrison favored the Abolitionists, makes the following *amende honorable*, which we recommend to the attention of the Tory papers of this State, assuring them that they will gain more credit by following the Courier's example, than by their own feeble efforts to make white appear black:—

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Gen. Harrison.—We again recur to the sentiments of Gen. Harrison on the subjects of slavery and abolition, to render him all the justice in our power. The impression has hitherto been strong on our mind, that although he could not himself be called an abolitionist, yet that he was disposed to lean towards the abolitionists, or at least court their alliance—and under this impression we have recently written several articles. We have been furnished, however, with a copy of a late number of the Raleigh, (N. C.) *Register*, containing the following extract from a speech, delivered by Gen. Harrison, about two years since, at Vincennes, Ohio, which, we do not hesitate to say places him in an attidude towards abolition and the abolitionists, different from that which we supposed him to occupy, and which is in doctrine and sentiment every thing that the South could wish, and what the South must heartily approve. Instead of courting the abolitionists, he censures and condemns them in no measured terms, and even argues, with patriotic zeal and logical strength, that abolition discussions in the non-slaveholding states are an unconstitutional abuse of the privileges of speech and the press. We still think the passage we cited, in previous articles, from Gen. Harrison's Cheviot speech, justly and highly exceptionable both in doctrine and sentiment, and his *reserve* on the slave question, during the last canvass for the Presidency, suspicious, but the subjoined more recent and truly patriotic exhibition of his views, connected with the late denunciations of him by the *Emancipator*, and the *Anti-slavery Almanac*, constrain us from a sense of justice to acquit him of any present alliance with abolitionism. We cheerfully make him the *amende honorable* and record with pleasure the following evidence of his fidelity to the constitutional rights of the South:. We shall expect him however, to hold to his present attitude, and neither to give future countenance, nor receive future support from the fanatic foes of the South. He must continue to hold them at arm's length and shun their embrace as he would that of the shirt of the Nessus—and if so, but not otherwise, *so far as the slave question is concerned*, he will stand on an equal footing with Mr. Van Buren, in canvassing for the votes of the South.

In one thing the Courier is mistaken. Gen. Harrison stands on far higher ground than any man who voted, (as Van Buren did,) for the Missouri restriction, and "against admitting any new State into the Union without making the prohibition of Slavery therein an indispensable condition."

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—We acknowledge the receipt of a specimen sheet of the forthcoming number of this creditable and most excellently printed periodical. The execution of this work has ever been superior, but that of the sheet before us is the perfection of typography. A work so well established as the Messenger, needs no encomiums as to its contents. The publisher's card appears in this paper.

A number of cases of Small Pox have occurred in Boston.

MOREHEAD AND SAUNDERS.—The two parties are now fairly arrayed against each other in this State. The Judge is judge no longer, but has resigned to prepare himself for the battle;—and, we confidently believe, to incur a Waterloo defeat. As to Morehead, he must undoubtedly be elected, for he is a true Whig—has a thorough knowledge of political jurisprudence—and is emphatically "one of the people."—deeply interested in the well-being of his State,—for he does not blush to be found laboring. He is one of those who do not hope to rise by prayer alone, or like him in Æsop, when his cart was mired, lay flat on his back, and cried "Help Hercules!" but he puts his shoulder to the wheel and then calls on Hercules. The body as well as mind is placed in requisition; and this, added to untiring energy, industry and strict integrity, makes the man worthy the confidence of a State. Such a man is JOHN M. MOREHEAD. His superior could scarce be found within the limits of the State, and we dare say that in his own and surrounding counties where he is intimately known, he will command more votes on account of personal respect and attachment than were ever received by any one candidate before him.

He of the White House will ere long be obliged to confer some office upon Mr. Saunders in consideration of his great disregard of self in resigning a certainty for an uncertainty—a Judgeship for a blank. It would be cruel, and ungenerous withal, to allow him to go unrewarded.

In the very classical speech made in the Hall of Representatives on the 9th inst., by "bully Duncan," of Ohio, we have evidence of his profound knowledge of languages in the following quotation. After detailing the various means which will in all likelihood be resorted to by the Whigs to gain the approaching presidential election, he winds up by saying:—"But to use a common *Dutch* maxim, it will be all *nix cume rous!*" Wonderful, truly.

In this same speech also, as reported in the Tory organ in Washington, purporting to have been delivered on the 9th of the present month, we find several columns of stuff which the writer distinctly recollects having heard the member from Ohio deliver *verb. et lit.* in the early part of the Session, about the 10th or 12th of December! Out of two speeches in the House, the Globe manages to concoct one readable affair in print!

THE TWO STORM KINGS.—Espy and W. C. Redfield are engaged in a fierce war of words with respect to the law of storms—the former advocating the inward or centripetal theory, and the latter that the wind blows *in a great circuit* around its central portion.

☞ Dugald Stewart remarks, that the power of setting readers a thinking, is one of the most unequivocal marks of genius.

It is now ascertained that Marcus Morton has been elected Governor of Massachusetts by a majority of *one vote*,

APPALLING ACCIDENT.—*Steamboat Lexington burnt.—Near two hundred lives lost.*—The Steamer Lexington, which left New York for Stonington, on Monday 14th inst., about 3 o'clock P. M., having about one hundred and fifty passengers on board, and a large quantity of Cotton upon deck, was discovered to be on fire about seven in the evening, when about two miles from Eaton's neck. The boat was headed for shore immediately, but soon became unmanageable, and all efforts to extinguish the fire proved unavailing. She was provided with three boats, yet such was the panic prevailing, that they were hoisted out while yet under way, and immediately swamped. All who had jumped into them perished.

Many left the boat on boxes, bales, &c., but of these it is believed *only three* survived; and owing to the ice in the harbors, and other untoward circumstances, all efforts to aid the sufferers proved unavailing.

The fire originated in the Cotton near the smoke pipe.

The Western Carolinian says it did not call the Secretary of State of New Jersey the "*returning officer*," (as stated in the Observer of the 1st inst.) but the "*recording* officer." We are surprised to find that we did not read the Carolinian aright. But we suspect it is still in error. The only duty of the Secretary, as to elections, we understand, is to file away the papers placed in his hands by the Governor and Council, and to transmit the Governor's certificates to the persons elected.

The Carolinian is aiding the Standard in its uncandid efforts to attach abolitionism to Gen. Harrison. Would it not be fair, we ask the Editors, to inform its readers how the General voted on the Missouri question, and to publish his speech at Vincennes?

THE TORY CONVENTION.—This body was composed of Delegates from 35 counties, and three other counties were represented by *proxy*, that is to say, the Tories of the respectable county of Randolph were driven to the sorry expedient of deputing their sovereignty to no less a personage than Thomas Loring! The county of Hertford had the same person, and a very respectable gentleman of Wake county, to answer for her. And Iredell had Thomas Loring again and two gentlemen of Lincoln county, as her representatives.

Besides all these, we find Thomas Loring once more among the Tory Delegates from Wake county. He was decidedly the most important man in the Convention; having concentrated more of Toryism in his own corporation than any other member.

There were exactly 121 Delegates present, a very small number, when it is recollected that about a militia captain's company was appointed from each county. 26, or nearly one-fourth of the whole, were from the counties of Wake and Orange.

The Convention appears to have been a sorry affair upon the whole; as an evidence of which we observe, that in the official account it is stated, that "several gentlemen were called upon to address the Convention, all of whom declined, except Mr. Hoke of Lincoln." The Convention must have been as flat as those members felt who were importuned to make a speech and couldn't.

The Editor of the Raleigh Standard charges us with "throwing out insinuations to affect him personally, without giving the shadow of a fact." We made no *insinuation*. We expressed our belief that he was an abolitionist, and gave a reason for that belief, to wit, that he has been laboring for years to create an impression that a portion of the people of the South are abolitionists. We think that he is no friend to the South who endeavors to divide us, or excite jealousies among us, on that vital question. The Standard has charged the Whig candidate for Governor with being an abolitionist. That gentleman is a native North Carolinian, the owner of many slaves, whilst the Editor is a native of Massachusetts, or some one of the free States, and probably never owned a slave in his life.

The Editor pretends to think that we wish a contest with him, which he declines because of our lack of facts and intellect. He is mistaken. We know that we "cannot touch pitch without defilement," and therefore we wish no contest with him. But that shall not deter us from exposing the falsity of his charges against our candidates, or his own liability to the same accusation. As to the "quality of our intellect," we prefer to have that judged of by honest and intelligent men, and not by the Editor of the Raleigh Standard.

The North Carolinian has a long article concerning Gen. Harrison's views of the Tariff, Internal Improvements, the Bank, and Abolition. It gives what it calls "*evidence*" on some of these points. But it fails to give the evidence afforded by his vote on the Missouri question, by his speech at Vincennes, and by the following extract relative to the Tariff, which speaks the language of a true patriot, totally at variance with the pretended extract relative to the "streets of Norfolk and Charleston," which we have seen in so many shapes as to raise more than a doubt of its genuineness:

"*I believe that the continuance of the Tariff is essential to the prosperity of the Western States;* BUT I SHOULD BE AMONG THE FIRST TO PROPOSE ITS MODIFICATION OR REPEAL, IF IT IS FOUND TO PRODUCE TO THE SOUTHERN STATES THE RUINOUS CONSEQUENCES THEY PREDICT. NO HONEST MAN CAN ENJOY A PROSPERITY FOUNDED UPON THE SUFFERINGS OF A FRIEND AND BROTHER.—*Gen. Harrison in* 1830.

One would think that fairness required the insertion of these as part of the evidence. And also of Mr. Van Buren's *acts* before he was a candidate for the Presidency.

But to publish these things would show that Van Buren favored the abolitionists at the only time when he was ever called on to *act*, and that Harrison sacrificed his personal popularity by acting with the South.

It is one thing to show devotion to the South against a man's own interest, and another to *profess* devotion to the South to subserve one's own interest.

A Change in the President's Message.—The Cincinnati Gazette says, that Senator Grundy, when in Cincinnati, spoke freely of the then forthcoming President's Message as *to be* decidedly conservative, averring that he was well acquainted with its contents—from which the Gazette infers that the Harrisburg nominations caused the President to re-model it.

Daniel Sturgeon has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of Mr. McKean. He was elected by a unanimous party vote (after a previous caucus decision.)

Mr. Tallmadge is re-elected Senator from the State of New York.

☞ No Northern Mail this morning. Perhaps we ought not to complain, having had *three* yesterday.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives, on Friday the 10th, Mr. Randolph of N. J., resumed and finished the speech which he had commenced the previous day on the contested election in his State. Mr. Smith of Me., next obtained the floor, explained the case of Roberts, from that State, which had been referred to by Mr. Botts, and concluded what he had to say, by an eulogium on Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Starkweather of Ohio, next addressed the House, but was soon interrupted by the Speaker, who reminded him that the hour of one had arrived—the time fixed for the election of Printer to the House. [Cries of "Go on."]

Mr. Rives of Va., moved to suspend the orders of the day, that the present debate might proceed. After some debating upon the proposition, Mr. S. resumed his speech, and continued until 2 o'clock.

Mr. Clifford of Me., then rose, and commenced a history of the election throughout, defending the conduct of the Clerk, and proposed to read as a part of his speech, the defence which the Clerk himself had prepared. Some objections were made, but it was finally agreed that it should be read. After the reading had progressed some time, a motion was made to adjourn, which, after some irregular conversation, was carried.

In the Senate, a good deal of time was occupied on the disputed boundary between Missouri and Iowa, occasioned by a letter addressed to the Senate by the delegate of that Territory.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida underwent further discussion. Mr. Strange opposed the bill, and Mr. Tappan moved to re-consider it.—The motion was ordered to lie on the table one day.

In the House, on Saturday, 11th, the sitting was consumed by the delivery of several set speeches on the New Jersey case from Tory members.

In the House, on Monday, 13th, Mr. Pickens of S. C., rose to an explanation of the affair alluded to in the Madisonian of Saturday, with respect to a certain *bargain* between himself, Blair & Rives, Gen. Duff Green, and others, in relation to the printing of the House of Representatives. He denied the whole affair peremptorily.

After some debate with respect to the New Jersey case, and the vote being taken on referring the whole matter, papers and all, to the Committee of Elections, as at first proposed by Mr. Campbell of S. C., it was decided by yeas and nays so to do;—Yeas 176, Nays 16.

Mr. Lincoln presented sundry petitions praying the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States. Upon this, arose a lengthy and exciting debate, which resulted in their being received and laid on the table, by a vote of 131 to 68.

In the Senate, Mr. White of Ten., presented to the Senate the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, which, among other matters, instructed their Senators to vote with the administration, &c., and in presenting them, he stated that they had been some time in his hands, but he had refrained from presenting them awhile, with a view to some favorable opportunity. That opportunity he now supposed had arrived, as the Senator from New York had given notice that he would call up the Sub-Treasury bill to-day. Prior to his doing that, Mr. W. thought it his duty to present these resolutions, to the end that the sentiments of the Legislature of Tennessee might be known on that and other subjects. He moved that the resolutions should be read, laid on the table, and printed.

Mr. White further briefly addressed the Senate, and read the reply he had prepared to send to the Legislature of Tennessee. Mr. W. said, that is the answer which, if God spares me, I intend to send without delay to the Legislature of Tennessee. I am no longer a member of this body; of its honors I shall receive no share; from its labors I shall be excused, and from the high responsibility which rests upon it for this and for future generations, I am now absolved. I now part from this honorable body in the same spirit by which I have ever been actuated, while associated with them; wishing them, individually and collectively, every blessing which the world can bestow; and allow me to express the hope that their conduct will ever be such that at the last moment every individual can withdraw from the world with a quiet conscience.

Mr. Grundy was understood to say that, as to the instructions generally, he considered them as coinciding with his own opinions, and he thought he was prepared to follow them.

In the Senate, the bill for the armed occupation of Florida was again resumed. Mr. Benton spoke at great length upon the subject.

On motion of Mr. Tappan, the bill was re-committed to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, 14th, in the House, much time was spent in idle debate about rules and questions of order, suspension of the rules, &c., respecting a resolution touching upon the manner of disposing of abolition petitions;—after which Mr. Hoffman, from the select Committee on Rules, proposed several amendments to the rules of the House, calculated to facilitate business, which were adopted.

In the Senate, the prominent subject of the day was the *Sub-Treasury Bill*, which was under discussion, as to its details chiefly, until the Senate adjourned.

In the House on Wednesday, the 15th inst., the sitting was consumed in a debate about removing certain desks from the floor of the House, and further amendments to the rules.

In the Senate, the Sub-Treasury Bill was again under consideration, but no final action had thereon.

In the House on Thursday, 16th, Mr. Mitchell made some remarks in relation to the matter alluded to the other day by Pickens—concerning the Globe, the printing, &c.—Mr. Mitchell having previously written to Duff Green on the subject, and his letter having by some means or other come to the knowledge of and been commented upon by the Globe under the head of "bribery," &c. Mr. Mitchell explained himself.—and then followed Mr. Fisher of N. C., who considering himself somewhat implicated, also explained. It is becoming very fashionable for honorable members to *define* their position. Nothing more was done.

In the Senate, after some other less important business, the Sub-Treasury Bill was again taken up and considered, without coming to any final action.

On Friday, 17th, in the House, the affair of yesterday with respect to the printing, was again resumed by Mr. Mitchell, in the course of which he made some severe remarks about Mr. Calhoun; calling him a falsifier and calumniator.

The House adjourned about five o'clock, having done "just nothing at all."

In the Senate, the Sub-Treasury Bill was ordered to be engrossed, by yeas and nays—24 to 18;—and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Extract of a letter, dated

IREDELL COUNTY.

"I feel confident, that the Whigs of this county, without a single exception, will support Harrison.

A letter from a gentleman of Boston, dated Havana, Dec. 17, states that Gen. Jackson (who was on his way to New Orleans to attend the celebration of the 8th of January) was expected at Havana, on his way to Guines, a place in the interior of the island of Cuba, highly recommended for invalids.—*New York Express.*

The intelligence of Gen. Harrison's nomination arrived at Indianapolis when the Ia. Legislature was in session. The news was proclaimed aloud by a strong-voiced Whig near the door of the capitol, and the effect upon the loco foco members was prodigious. Had a bomb-shell descended through the roof of the Capitol and exploded at their feet, they could not have been more appalled.—*Louisville Journ.*

"Rockfish" is unfortunately too late for this week. He shall appear in our next, and we hope to hear from him again.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 22.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	10		Mackerel,		$9
Beeswax,	23	a 25	Molasses,	35	a 37
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7	a 7½
Cotton,	8	a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18	a 26	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	8	a 12½
Corn,	55	a 60	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$4½	a $5	Sack,	$2½	a $3
Feathers,	45		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	$1	a $1 10	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	40	
Lard,	10		Wool,	17	a 20

CHERAW MARKET—January 17.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 8 to 9½; Corn 62½; Flour 4 75 to 5 00; Feathers 40 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½, Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 45 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 25 to 3 50.

NEW YORK MARKET—Jan. 11.

New Orleans Cotton 9½ to 11½; Upland do. 8½ to 10¾. These prices with difficulty sustained. Flour 6 to 6 12. Corn 57 to 60.

COLUMBUS (GEO.) MARKET.

Cotton 5 to 7½.

COLUMBIA (S. C.) MARKET.

Cotton 7 to 8.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET—Jan. 8.

Cotton. sales at 6½ to 10¾; principal sales at 8 to 8¾. Total receipts to Jan. 8, 340,111 bales.

Cotton at Macon (Geo.) 6 to 7¾.

biography of Mr. Van Buren, was forced to bear witness to the correctness of this transcript of the New York Legislative records. Mr. Holland's leading object, through his whole work, was to make the hero of his story as palatable as possible to the

In Anson county, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Joel Gulledge, Mr. WILLIAM MOORE to Miss LYDIA GRIGGS, ekler daughter of Mr. Jno. Griggs.

At Clinton Place, N. J., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bartine, WM. K. BELCHER, merchant of New York, to CAROLINE EVELYN, youngest daughter of States M. Mead, Esq. of the former place.

In Chatham on the 10th ult. at the residence of Robert Palmer, Esq., JOSEPH ALSTON to Miss DECEIMUS, daughter of Robert Palmer, Esq., all of the same county.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 8th inst., Miss ELIZABETH SWANN, in the 65th year of her age.

In Duplin county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. DARCASS GOOR, wife of Isaac Goor, Jr., aged 29 yrs.

At the residence of Joseph Regan, Esq., in Robeson County on Monday 20th inst., Mrs. MARY McLAUCHLIN aged about 52 years.

Just Received from the North,

PRUNES AND PALM NUTS,
Superior CIDER,
Do. Cider Vinegar.

DAVID SHAW.

Jan. 22, 1840. 81-3t

Just received and for sale,

100 CASKS fresh Stonington LIME, (the casks large and in excellent order,)
10 casks superior Cheese.

And in Store,

A full supply of Sack and Turk's Island SALT; St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar; double and single refined Loaf and Lump ditto; best green Tick (or Rio) Coffee; Swedes and English Iron, of almost every size; Cut Nails, assorted, from 4d. to 40d., and five casks 5 inch Spikes, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold on favorable terms, for Country Produce, or on time for approved Notes, payable at Bank.

B. ROSE.

January 20, 1840. 81-3w

Received per Cotton Plant,

3 HHDS. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 casks Cheese,
10 half and qr. bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 3 ditto.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 16, 1840. 81tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Catharine Cameron, deceased, at the December Term, 1839, of Cumberland County Court, all persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same.

JOHN W. SANDFORD, *Adm'r of Mrs. Catharine Cameron, dec'd.*

January 20, 1840. 81-3w

I, WILLIAM WALLACE MAC FARLAND, was born at or about Laurel Hill, Richmond county, North Carolina, and have lived on the premises for several years, but never have known Horatio Bates to have been engaged in the *Mercantile* business at the above named premises.

(Signed) WM. WALLACE MAC FARLAND.

January 18, 1840. 81-w6

Mills & Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property:—

One SAW and one-third of another Saw, one mile below Daniel McNeill's Bridge, on the Lumberton Road, on Big Rockfish Creek. Also,

About 4000 Acres of Land, on both sides of Big and Little Rockfish Creeks. A large proportion of the Land is well timbered. The Mill is an eligible situation for a Cotton Factory, and abundant water could be spared from the Saw Mill to put in motion 20,000 Spindles.

The above property is offered at private sale until the 15th February, 1840; and if not sold previously will on that day be offered at Auction.

Any information relative to the property will be cheerfully given by Col. J. Black or Colin McRae, Esq. WM. R. CARMON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 21. 81-4t

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of *GARDEN SEEDS*, grown by D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the crop of 1839. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

January 15, 1840. 80-6w

E. J. HALE having declined keeping Garden Seeds this year, persons will please apply as above.

Taken up,

ON the 27th of November last, by Murdock McRae, a young sorrel HORSE, about five or six years old next Spring, and about four feet ten inches high, with a slim blaze in his face, and a small white spot on his hip; also a lump on his right shoulder, supposed to have been occasioned by the collar.—Valued at $40. The said Murdock McRae lives about 20 miles South of Lawrenceville, below Cheek's Creek and Jennings' Hill, or what is called the Rock Spring, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Allenton. RICH'D STOKER, *Ranger.*

November 27, 1839. 81-3w

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambries, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
30 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October, 1839. 65tf

Western candidate. [illegible] vast *Loco Foco* majority, finds it necessary to support her banking institutions, and Harrison, who came within 4000 of obtaining the State on the first canvass, will now carry a vote full as powerful. We every

January 6, 1840. 70-3t

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plastering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 70tf

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and white Wine, by the quarter cask or gallon; Claret and Muscat in bottles; Dart Brand Champaign in quart and pint bottles; Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup; London Porter in quart or pint bottles; Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin and West India Rum. Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Also, Spts. Turpentine, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Soap, Starch, Nuts, Raisins, West India Preserves, Glass, Cotton Yarn, Indigo, Spice, &c. &c. For sale by

M. V. JONES.

November 12, 1839. 71tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves

November 26, 1839. 73-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LUTZ,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

I keep constantly on hand for sale, that incomparable Medicine, "MATCHLESS SANATIVE," which has performed so many astonishing cures in consumption and other diseases of the lungs. Also, I have a quantity of selected BADEN CORN for sale, raised from seed direct from the original grower, Wm. N. Baden of Maryland. This Corn will certainly one-third more off of the ground than any other Corn, and of excellent quality. Price, $1 50 per bushel.

ROBT. WOODY, P. M.

Mudlick, Chatham Co. N. C., Nov. 20, 1839.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *good*, or if it not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store, opposite the Ist Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

109 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE.
16 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts.
50 Boxes and ½ bbls. Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers.
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins.
10 Baskets Champagne Wine.
4 Do. Salad Oil.
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines.
20 Cases Hats and Shoes.
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine.)
75 Kegs Nails.
20 bbls. Copperas.
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
25 Cases Claret Wine.
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs.

Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Hoes, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 28.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
25 bags old Java do.
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure.)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a General AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 3 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this Highly approved PLOUGH always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
" Jones J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Piano Forte.

A NEW and elegant crotched Mahogany round cornered PIANO FORTE, finished with the French grand action, double pedals, metallic plate, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship, with a stool. The choice of two, the same in all respects, can be had. They were selected by good judges this Fall in New York, and from celebrated Manufacturers, and will be sold low. Also, a second-hand English made Piano and Stool, for sale very low. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy, named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flowed shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $40 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33tf

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Notice.

ALL persons who have Guns or Pistols or Locks, or any thing in the line of business, repaired at E. A. Harper's Gunsmith Shop in Fayetteville, N. C., will call at Mr. James Martine's Tin Shop, on Hay Street, for them.

January 1, 1840. 78-1m

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8 per Session.
First Class,	16 " "
French Language,	10 " "
Drawing and Painting,	10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 " "
Music on Guitar,	25 " "
Use of Piano,	3 " "
Incidentals,	50 cents.

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

Morus Multicaulis.

3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offered to the public, at fifty cents per tree, warranted genuine, and in a good state of preservation. They are finely branched, from 2 to 6 feet high, and were grown on a poor, sandy soil, consequently well matured. Send your orders soon, as the proper season for planting commences about the 1st February. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Dec. 21, 1839. 77-tf

Mulberry Trees.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 5,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, warranted to be of the genuine stock. They were grown in this vicinity the last summer, are well rooted, and vary in height from two to seven feet. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on *accommodating terms*, and at moderate prices.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77-1m.

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worms' Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 75tf

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies of West Point:

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are re-packed without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

December 2, 1839. 74-8w

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Who wants better evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The Life Medicines are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the Life Medicines will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the Life Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the Life Medicines, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the Life Medicines with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of the left nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. (Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.)

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r, 81 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Paulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Stanley Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Selma, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adopted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac similie of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 80-1y

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Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

TURNER & HUGHES'
N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

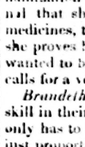
MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they prescribe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by its cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MEDICINE does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—76, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McCABY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the sea of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand. They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Piles, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Foul Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y